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with scalariform end walls, copiously pitted fiber tracheids, both uniseriate and multiseriate rays, and very few or possibly no wood parenchyma cells. The vessels and tracheids are of an undoubtedly primitive character, but the rays, according to recent investigations, represent a high state of development. The second, *Woburnia porosa*, has multiseriate rays, and parenchyma grouped around the vessels, as it is in such high families as the Leguminosae, Ulmaceae, Oleaceae, etc. The third, *Sabulia Scottii*, is imperfectly preserved, but shows mainly uniseriate rays. Whether they represent the primitive condition, like certain species of *Alnus*, or are reduced, like *Castanea*, *Salix*, *Populus*, etc., it is impossible to say. Dr. STOPES seems to think that the antiquity of these specimens indicates that theirs is necessarily the primitive type of angiospermous wood structure. It is significant, however, that in formations considerably older than the Lower Greensand, there are abundant impressions of the Cupuliferae, which comparative anatomy has shown to represent the really primitive conditions.—R. S. HOLDEN.

**A new cretaceous palm.**—STEVENS<sup>19</sup> has described a new palm from the Upper Cretaceous of New Jersey, the fossil having been found on the beach at Seabright, not far from Sandy Hook. The details are well worked out and illustrated, and the name assigned is *Palmoxylon anchorus*. It seems that petrified stems of palms are not so rare as has been supposed, and the author thinks it probable that palms occur abundantly from the Upper Cretaceous on, both on the coastal plain and in the formations of the continental interior.—J. M. C.

**Haustorium of *Striga*.**—Miss STEPHENS<sup>20</sup> has investigated the remarkable haustorium of *Striga lutea*, a South African annual growing as a root parasite on native grasses and on maize. The haustoria arise exogenously from the many adventitious roots, and when one encounters a root of the maize it bores its way into the host by means of a ferment, a line of tracheids is formed down the center of the haustorium, and vascular connections are established with the host.—J. M. C.

<sup>19</sup> STEVENS, N. E., A palm from the Upper Cretaceous of New Jersey. Amer. Jour. Sci. **34**:421-436. figs. 24. 1912.

<sup>20</sup> STEPHENS, EDITH L., The structure and development of the haustorium of *Striga lutea*. Ann. Botany **26**:1067-1076. pl. 93. 1912.